

only, not inland. The Council of Armagh, in 1171, forbade the Irish to hold English slaves and mentions the sale of their children by the English.¹ Thomas Aquinas is led by Aristotle to approve of slavery. Like Aristotle he holds it to be in the order of nature.² A society was founded in Spain at the beginning of the thirteenth century to redeem Christian captives from Moorish slavery. The pious made gifts to this society to be used in its work. Christians sold kidnapped persons to the Moors that they might be redeemed again. In 1322 the Council of Valladolid imposed excommunication on the sale of men. In the fourteenth century the Venetians and Genoese were selling young persons from all countries in Egypt.³ Pope Nicholas V, in 1454, gave Portugal the right to subjugate western Africa, supposed to be lands which belonged to the Saracens, and "to reduce the persons of those lands to perpetual servitude," expressing the hope that the negroes would be thoroughly converted. Margry puts in the year 1444 the first sale of negroes as slaves, under the eyes of Don Enrique of Portugal.⁴ As early as 1500 Columbus suggested to the

king
of Spain to use negroes to
work the mines of
Hispaniola. The
king decreed that only such
negroes should be taken to
His-
paniola as had been
Christianized in Spain. In
1508 the Span-
iards took negroes to the
mines to work with Indian
slaves.

The slave trade was
authorized by Charles V in
1517.⁴ Chris-
tian slaves existed in Spain
until the seventeenth,
perhaps until
the eighteenth, century. If
blacks and Moors are
included,
slavery has existed there
until the most recent times.⁶

304. Slavery in Europe.
Italy in the Middle Ages.
Slavery
existed in Italy in the
thirteenth century, by war,
piracy, and
religious hatred. The
preaching friars, by
preaching against
all property, helped to break
it down, and it began to
decline.⁷

The religious hatred is
illustrated by the act of
Clement V
(f 1314). When he
excommunicated the
Venetians for seizing
Ferrara he ordered that
wherever they might be
caught they

¹ Wilkins, *Cone. Mag. Brit.*, I, 471. ⁴
Navig. Françaises, 19.

² *Opusc.* XX, ii, 10. ⁵ Mason in
Amer. Anthropol., IX, 197.

⁸ Heyd, *Levanthandel*, II, 442. ⁶ Biot. *Abol.*
de l'Esclavage, 422. ⁷ *Ibid.* 431.